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**RAWMARSH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

AND THE

**PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**

FOR

1956



Rawmarsh Urban District Council

MEMBERS 1956

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Councillor C. T. MARRIOTT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. H. HUMPHRIES

Chairman Public Health Committee :

Councillor H. BURKINSHAW

Councillors :

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H. WILLCOCK

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G. HUCKNALL
A. HAWKE
F. CORNWELL

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Public Health Inspector :

G. RAWLINSON, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.



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RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1956.

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Public Health Department,
Dunford House,
Doncaster Road,
Wath-upon-Dearne.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1956.

There were no less than seventeen infant deaths which gave an infant mortality rate of 43.1 per thousand. This is the highest rate since 1948 and followed the very low rate last year of 17.3.

The birth rate was higher than the national average and the natural increase of the population was 184. There was no maternal death for the sixth consecutive year. Infectious disease was not prevalent and there was no notification of Poliomyelitis. There were four new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Two clearance areas were represented making a total of 45 houses—it was not possible to proceed further with the clearance of the property as this can only be carried out as fresh building proceeds. No houses were demolished. There are more than 436 houses in the district which could best be dealt with by either slum clearance or demolition in addition to the most unsatisfactory huts on the Red Ash Hill Estate. During the year 54 houses were erected for the Council and 12 for private occupation, Good housing plays an important part in the health of a community.

In my work I have been supported by the Council and officials including Mr. Rawlinson, Chief Public Health Inspector. I would like to thank them and the Family Doctors and my own Health Staff for their help throughout the year.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (in acres)	2,607
Population (Census, 1951)	18,789
Natural increase of the Population	184
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid 1956	19,600
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	4,523
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1956)	6,107
Rateable Value	£170,587
Nett Product of a Penny Rate	£626
Height above Sea Level	64-380 ft.

There was no unemployment in the district.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956.

	1956	1955	England and Wales 1956
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :			
Crude	20.1	17.51	15.7
Adjusted	19.9	17.33	*
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population	0.51	0.41	*
Death Rate per 1,000 population :			
Crude	10.71	10.54	11.7
Adjusted	13.6	12.33	*
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	43.15	17.54	23.8
Neo-Natal Death Rate per 1,000 live births	27.9	14.62	16.9
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Nil	Nil	0.56

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1956 IN DETAIL.

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births : Legitimate	196	189	385
Illegitimate	4	5	9
Total Live Births			394
Stillbirths : Legitimate	4	6	10
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year :			
Legitimate	9	8	17
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths : All Ages	115	95	210

Stillbirths :

Rate per 1,000 births	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.73
Comparability Factors :							
Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.99
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.27

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 births
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	.. Nil	—
Other Maternal Causes	.. .. Nil	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	43.15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	44.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	.. ..	Nil
Neo-Natal Death Rate	.. ..	27.9

Causes of Death in 1956.

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	1
2. Tuberculosis (Other)	Nil	Nil
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2
10. Cancer of Stomach	5	2
11. Cancer of Lungs or Bronchus	2	—
12. Cancer of Breast	—	3
13. Cancer of Uterus	—	1
14. Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer	6	11
15. Leukaemia or Aleukaemia	—	1
16. Diabetes	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	11	13
18. Coronary disease or Angina	28	6
19. Hypertension with Heart disease	6	4
20. Other Heart disease	14	13
21. Other Circulatory disease	9	9
22. Influenza	—	—
23. Pneumonia	1	2
24. Bronchitis	8	6
25. Other Diseases of respiratory system	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea	1	1
28. Nephritis or Nephrosis	1	—
29. Enlarged Prostate	1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion	—	—
31. Congenital malformation	2	1
32. Other defined or ill-defined diseases	9	13

33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	2	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	4	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide or operations	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes					115	95

These causes are similar to those recorded in recent years. The main causes of death being heart disease, diseases of the blood vessels, malignant disease and bronchitis, all common causes of death in the elderly.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Age</i>	<i>Died at</i>
1.	Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	1 month	Home
2.	Kernicterus, Prematurity and Immaturity of Liver	..	..	..	1 week	Hospital
3.	Congenital Atelectasis and Malformation				20 Mins.	Home
4.	Congenital Deformity of Heart, Multiple Congenital Deformities and Mongolism				4 days	Home
5.	Acute Infective Laryngo-Tracheo Bronchitis	..	..	..	5 months	Hospital
6.	Acute Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	6 months	Hospital
7.	Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	2 weeks	Hospital
8.	Meningitis and Congenital Familial Nephrosis	..	..	..	3 months	Hospital
9.	Asphyxia and Intra Cranial Haemorrhage				1 day	Hospital
10.	Oedema of the Lung, Septicaemia following Acute Infection of Respiratory Tract				4 months	Home
11.	Broncho Pneumonia and Prematurity	..			2 days	Hospital
12.	Broncho Pneumonia, Atelectasis Left Lung and Prematurity	..	..	..	3 days	Hospital
13.	Pulmonary Atelectasis and Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	2 days	Hospital
14.	Intestinal Obstruction, Congenital Atresia small Bowel and Imperforate anus	..			2 weeks	Hospital
15.	Pulmonary Atelectasis and maternal Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	20 hours	Hospital
16.	Pneumonia, Post Operative (pyloric stenosis)	..	..	..	1 month	Hospital
17.	Prematurity	..	..	..	7 days	Hospital

The large number of infant deaths followed a record low rate of infant mortality in 1955. Eight of the deaths were due to infective conditions in very young children, in some cases one or two days old and were then associated with prematurity. Infants have very little resistance to infection and readily pick it up from others particularly where there is overcrowding. Nine of the deaths were associated with prematurity or congenital abnormalities which were too severe to permit survival. Some of the causes of prematurity are known and are preventable by efficient ante-natal care extending throughout pregnancy. In a small minority of

instances ante-natal care was not obtained and midwives and family doctors were consulted at too late a stage in the pregnancy for the supervision to be of any real value.

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospital Services.

There have been no major alterations in the services. There is great difficulty and consequent delay in securing admission of chronic sick elderly patients to suitable hospitals. The delay is longest in the case of female patients and in my opinion this difficulty is not due to lack of home helps or home nurses as all of these cases will be in receipt of both services—some having had home helps for periods of more than two years, it would seem that accommodation is not adequate particularly for female cases. The demand for admission is greatest in winter or spring. Accommodation for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is adequate and there is no delay in obtaining hospital treatment.

The demand for admission to hospital for confinement varies from time to time. There is no difficulty in obtaining accommodation for cases that must be admitted for medical reasons. Sometimes there is difficulty in obtaining beds for cases requiring hospital confinement for social reasons, i.e. overcrowding, bad housing, both factors which local authorities can remedy by building houses and clearing unfit property.

County Ambulance Service.

The service is operated by six vehicles based at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde, Wath-upon-Dearne 2234. All drivers are instructed in First Aid and a wide range of first aid equipment is carried. One vehicle is equipped with wireless.

Patients carried	..	..	..	30,970
Male	..	..	..	15,068
Female	..	..	..	15,902
Total mileage	..	..	..	161,624

In cases of emergency, i.e., accidents, sudden grave illness or urgent maternity cases an ambulance can be obtained on request. In all other instances the service must be authorised by a doctor.

Infectious Diseases by Wards.

Ward			Scarlet Fever	Dysen- tery	Pneu- monia	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Total
Rosehill	..	..	3	3	1	9	3	19
Ryecroft	..	..	4	5	1	3	—	13
East	..	..	2	1	1	3	1	8
West	..	..	6	1	—	5	3	15
Central	..	..	1	2	—	3	2	8
South	..	..	—	—	—	2	4	6
Totals	..	..	16	12	3	25	13	69

There was a very low incidence of infectious disease and most of it a very mild infection. The scarlet fever cases were mild but the disease is infectious and special precautions are necessary in cases in food handlers or milk dealers. In mild cases home isolation is permitted provided the parents are sensible enough to enforce it.

Tuberculosis.

No. on Register at 31st December, 1956.

					Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	31	34	65
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	9	8	17
Totals					40	42	82

No. removed from Register during 1956.

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaths	..	..	4	1	—	1	6
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers out of area etc.)	..		3	2	3	—	8
Totals			7	3	3	1	14

No. added to Register during 1956.

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
New notifications	..		1	2	1	—	4
Others (cases restored to register, transfers, etc.)	....	..	—	2	—	—	2
Totals			1	4	1	—	6

New Notifications—Pulmonary.

Age Groups						Males	Females
0— 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
5—15 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
15—25 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
25—35 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
35—45 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Over 45 years	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Totals					..	1	3

No. of Contacts given B.C.G. Vaccine — 11.

				Eng. and Wales
				1956
Tuberculosis Death Rate	..	..	0.31 0.16	0.12

Tuberculosis.

There were only four fresh notifications. Tracing contacts and persuading them to have medical care is the responsibility of the Health Visitors. Extra nourishment and grants for needy cases are supplied by the W.R.C.C. and N.A.B. respectively.

All our school children are examined for exposure to this disease on school entry and all young contacts of adult cases are specially observed. There is no delay in obtaining treatment in hospital—in fact the local chest hospital has empty beds.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

This provides for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention provided that all other conditions of the section are fulfilled. No action was taken under this section in 1956.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—DIVISION 26.

(Rawmarsh, Swinton and Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts).

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1955 and 1956 for Division 26.

	1956	1955
Area of Division	7,990	acres
Estimated Population	46,090	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)		
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	18.0	17.1
All Causes	10.9	10.6
Cancer	1.80	1.68
Heart and Circulatory	4.51	4.22
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding T.B. ..	0.04	0.07
Respiratory diseases	0.98	1.22
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.13	0.07
Other Tuberculosis	0.04	Nil
All Tuberculosis	0.17	0.07
Maternal Mortality	1.17	1.25
Infant Mortality (rate for 1,000 live births) ..	32.5	12.8

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for Urban and Rural Districts in the West Riding and England and Wales for 1956.

	Live Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infective and Parasitic Dis's. excluding T.B. Death Rate.	Respiratory Diseases Death Rate.	Heart and Circulatory Diseases.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis Death Rate All forms.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Maternal Mortality.
Division 26 ..	18.0	10.9	0.04	0.98	4.51	1.80	0.17	32.49	1.17
U.D.'s in West Riding	15.8	12.6	0.07	1.37	4.76	2.05	0.12	25.9	0.69
R.D.'s in West Riding	17.7	9.8	0.06	1.07	3.71	1.50	0.14	30.0	0.12
Administrative County ..	16.4	11.8	0.07	1.29	4.47	1.89	0.13	27.1	0.52
England and Wales ..	15.7	11.7	*	*	*	2.08	0.12	23.8	0.56

* Figures not available.

All figures per 1,000 population except last two columns.

There was one maternal death in the Wath area due to criminal abortion. The infant mortality rate is higher than for some time past due to an increase of infant deaths in Rawmarsh and Swinton. The live birth rate is higher than the National average and the death rate is lower. The vital statistics for other causes of death compare favourably with the County and National Statistics.

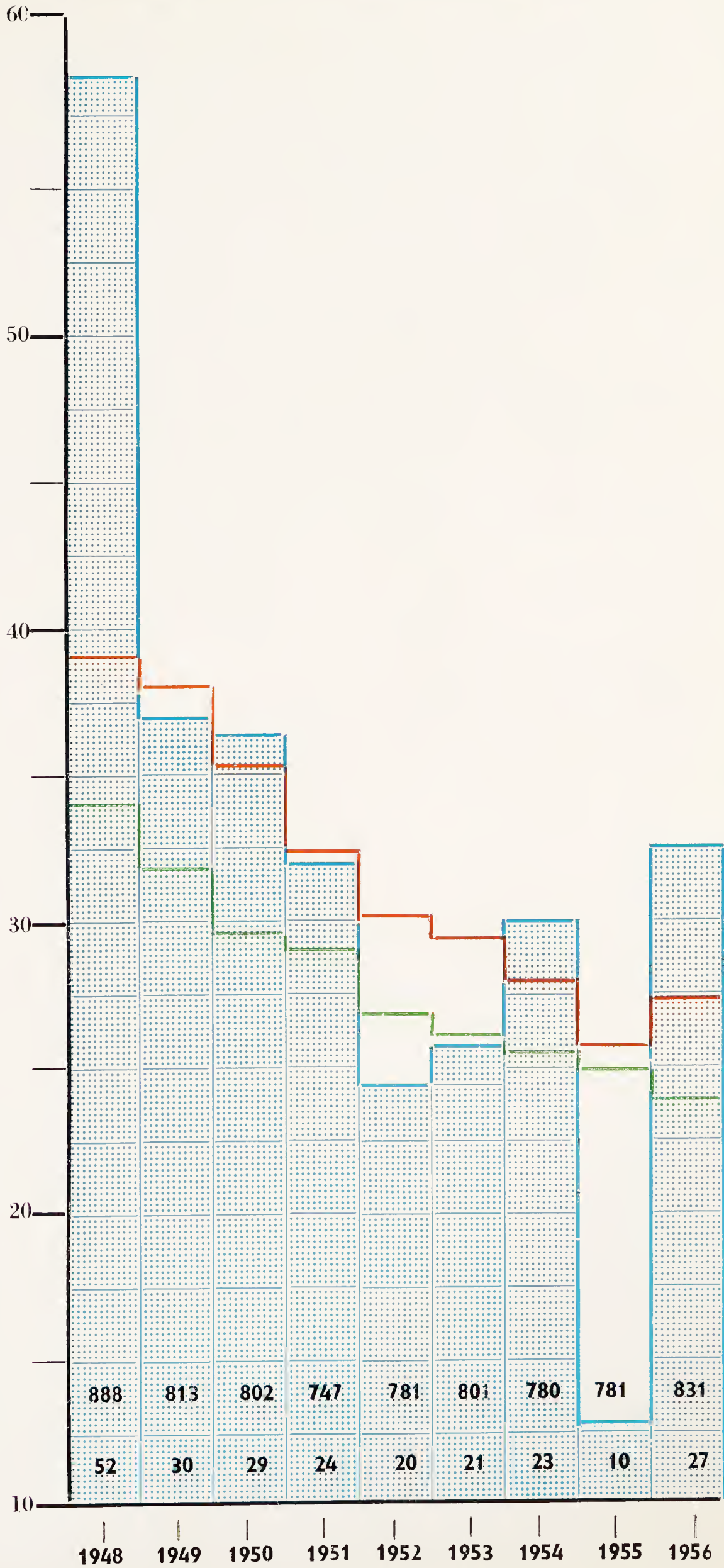
Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000, 1948 to 1956

- KEY
- Divison 26
 - W.R.C.C.
 - England & Wales

INFANT MORTALITY per 1,000

No. of Live Births
Division 26

No. of Infant Deaths
Division 26



Home Nursing Service.

The staff consists of 9 full-time nurses and 2 part-time.

				No. of Cases	Visits
				Assisted	
1956	..	..	..	1,015	30,861
1955	..	..	..	1,056	30,617
1954	..	..	..	1,211	30,008

Home Nurses are employed to nurse patients who are ill or infirm at home and are requested by the Family Doctor.

Equipment required for home nursing can be supplied on loan free of charge from Dunford House or from the Central Stores. A great amount of the work is the giving of injections of penicillin, etc. ; this has tended to increase the number of visits in the last few years.

The difficulty in staffing in Swinton was overcome by the appointment of Nurses Davidson and Gill who are both resident in the Nurses Home in Church Street, Swinton.

Infant Welfare and Health Visiting Service,

Centre.	Doctor in Charge.	No. of individual children who attended during the year.	Total No. of attendances made by children in previous column during the year.	
			Under 1 yr. of age.	Over 1 yr. of age.
Wath	Dr. M. Lister	253	1633	483
West Melton ..	Dr. M. Lister	144	870	203
Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell	333	2480	877
Kilnhurst	Dr. J. Core	108	630	340
Rawmarsh	Dr. J. Core	338	1433	233
Parkgate	Dr. M. R. Menzies	83	444	157
Totals ..		1259	7490	2293

No. of Home Visits made by Health Visitors within the Division During the Year.

				First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	72	101
Children under 1 year	..	..	..	783	3,296
Children between 1 and 5	..	..	..	*	6,154
Other cases	..	..	..	*	4,739
Totals	..	..	..	855	14,290

* Figures not available.

There are nine Health Visitors employed in the Division on a full range of duties including work as School Nurses. Two attend at Wath Wood Hospital and the Chest Clinic at Mexborough respectively to provide a link between the Hospital Services and the Local Health Authority. They attend all Clinics and carry out home visiting and the

specialised visiting which is called for in cases of Tuberculosis. They supervise the Home Help Scheme and in addition visit as many aged people in their area as possible. They work in close contact with all the agencies concerned with Social Welfare and with the other departments, such as Children's Officer, Welfare Officer, etc.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

Births

				Domiciliary	Institutional	Proportion of Domiciliary to Institutional
Wath	..	..	..	161	80	2 : 1
Swinton	..	..	..	133	75	7 : 4
Rawmarsh	..	..	..	220	184	6 : 5

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Clinic.		Doctor in Charge.	No. of women who attended.	No. of women who attended for blood exam. only.	Total No. of attendances made by women.
Wath ..	..	Dr. D. Chapman	68	62	425
Swinton ..	..	Dr. H. H. Smith	148	—	718
Rawmarsh ..	..	Dr. M. Scott	230	—	891
Totals ..	..		446	62	2034

Post-Natal Clinics.

(Held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics).

Clinic.		Doctor in Charge.	Number of women who attended.	Total No. of attendances. made by women.
Wath ..	..	Dr. D. Chapman	22	22
Swinton ..	..	Dr. H. H. Smith	21	21
Rawmarsh ..	..	Dr. M. Scott	38	38
Totals ..	..		81	81

Relaxation Classes.

Clinic.		Midwife.	Number of Women who attended.	Total No. of attendances made by women.
Swinton ..	..	F. Launder	35	310
Wath ..	..	M. Barber	115	857
Rawmarsh ..	..	L. Bamford	22	132
Totals ..	..		172	1299

There was one maternal death due to criminal abortion.

The staff consists of 9 Midwives and Relief Midwife. 60% of confinements in the division take place at home, i.e., 514 confinements.

The midwife was responsible for the delivery of the mother in 477 cases without the assistance of the family doctor.

Some mothers are still engaging a midwife or family doctor at too late a stage in pregnancy. Ante-natal care to be of its maximum value requires to continue throughout pregnancy.

The relaxation classes are a source of sound information for those expecting their first baby and are much appreciated by those attending.

Premature Births.

District.	Born Alive.			Still-born.			No. Rem. to Hosp. after Birth.	No. who survived 28 days.		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total.	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home.	Born in Hosp.	Total.
Wath ..	7	10	17	1	1	2	—	7	10	17
Swinton ..	2	7	9	—	4	4	1	2	4	6
Rawmarsh..	17	12	29	—	3	3	4	15	10	25
Totals ..	26	29	55	1	8	9	5	24	24	48

A premature baby is one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under at birth ; of the 55 babies in this group 48 were alive at the end of 28 days. These babies require special care in the early stages of their life and some of our midwives have had specialised training in the management of these tiny babies. The necessary equipment including premature cots is supplied from Dunford House.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

There were 29 illegitimate births in the Division. 24 came to our notice. The mother kept her baby in 22 cases—the best solution if at all possible. In one case the grandparents took the child and in one case the child was adopted. These cases are assisted by Miss Spooner, a Welfare Worker of the Church of England, who assists cases irrespective of religion. Accommodation for the confinement can be arranged by the County Council Health Department.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and Vitamin A and D Tablets are supplied to Mothers from distribution centres throughout the Division. The orange juice distributed by milk retailers is a refreshing drink but is no substitute for the concentrated orange juice supplied by the Ministry and recommended for children on account of its vitamin content.

Domestic Help Service.

Establishment of Domestic Helps	..	..	..	24 full time
No. of Domestic Helps employed	..	..	..	62 part time

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers) ..	84	6,913
(2) Tuberculosis	2	143
(3) Chronic sick : (a) aged 65 plus	291	46,802
(b) under 65	17	3,221
(4) Others	10	391
Totals	404	57,470

	1954	1955	1956
Average No. of staff (part-time) ..	52	62	62
Total hours	48,790	57,134	57,470

This service may be required when assistance is necessary in running a home. The initial request usually comes from the family doctor. The service is not free but applicants of limited means do not have to pay. Home Helps are not employed to sit with lonely people, nor are they employed to carry out work which ordinary people would consider should be the responsibility of sons and daughters, or other near relatives.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Mentally Defective Persons.

	Division No. 26
(1) (a) Total No.	101
(b) No. ascertained during 1956	9
(2) (a) No. under Guardianship	2
(b) No. under Statutory Supervision	99
(c) No. on licence from Institutions	2
(3) (a) No. awaiting Institution admission	6
(b) No. attending Group Training Classes	22
(c) No. receiving Home Training	8
(d) No. in Remunerative Employment	43

A Social Worker, Miss Ball, is employed in the care of persons suffering from mental ill health and who have been discharged from hospital. This worker also maintains supervision of the Mental Defectives in the area.

Group Training Classes are held for those Mental Defectives who are capable of benefiting by simple training. The classes are at present held at Wath, Swinton and Rawmarsh in the Clinic premises.

Plans have been made for the construction of an Occupation Centre at Wath and the Group Training Classes are the best we can do in the absence of a Centre. Mrs. L. Feasey is in charge of the classes.

CHILDREN LIKELY TO BE NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Children's Officers, N.S.P.C.C., etc. In one instance the N.S.P.C.C. found it necessary to prosecute and both parents were committed to prison for six months. The great majority of the children are well cared for.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. Unfortunately more and more children are not protected until they go to school. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old.

Urban District.	No. of Children Immunised in 1956.			No. of Children given booster doses during 1956.		No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31/12/56.			Estimated Mid-Year Population.		Percentage.	
	Under 5 Yrs.	5—14 Yrs.	Total.			Under 5 Yrs.	5—14 Yrs.	Total.	Under 5 Yrs.	5—14 Yrs.	Under 5 Yrs.	5—14 Yrs.
Wath	147	23	170	43		484	2104	2588	1185	2312	40.9	91.0
Swinton	135	16	211	213		512	1854	2366	938	1913	54.6	96.9
Rawmarsh	185	36	221	121		626	2960	3586	1671	3053	37.4	97.0

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-vaccinated during 1956.

Age at 31.12.56 i.e. born in years.	Under 1 1956	1—4 1952/55	5—14 1942/51	15 or over before 1942.	Total.
No. vaccinated :					
Wath	57	13	1	6	77
Swinton	16	3	1	7	27
Rawmarsh.. ..	44	5	—	3	52
No. re-vaccinated :					
Wath	—	—	—	—	4
Swinton	—	—	—	16	6
Rawmarsh.. ..	—	—	—	1	—

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported to the country more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Children should be protected at 3-6 months of age.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

Children born in the years 1947-54 were registered for this immunisation. The response was excellent and the scheme began with the first delivery of vaccine in May. It was suspended during the Summer months and re-opened in the Autumn.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

There are 8,700 scholars on the school registers in the Division. All are medically examined on entry to school, the 7-8 year group, and on entry and leaving Secondary Schools. In cases where further examination is necessary this is arranged by appointment. Family Doctors are consulted before any scholar is referred to a Consultant School Clinic and are similarly notified of all Consultants' Reports.

Dr. C. C. Harvey, Paediatrician to the County Council, conducts regular Clinics at Barber's Avenue and the local Hospitals, so that continuous specialist supervision is possible when required.

Dr. M. R. Menzies, in addition to her work in the School Health Service, is responsible for the ascertainment of the various categories of handicapped pupils and an increasing amount of time has to be spent on this every year. In order to maintain the number of examinations in view of the increased work it was necessary to engage Dr. K. Firth, Dr. T. A. Appleby and Dr. C. F. R. Mallett on a sessional basis.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Ultra Violet Light	..	..	..	..	Wath and Rawmarsh
Ophthalmic Clinics	..	..	..	..	Wath and Rawmarsh
Child Guidance Clinic	..	..	..	..	Rawmarsh
Paediatric Clinic ..	..	..	..	..	Rawmarsh
Orthopaedic Clinic	..	..	..	..	Rawmarsh
E.N.T. Clinic ..	..	..	..	..	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	..	..	..	..	Swinton

INSPECTIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1956.

Entrants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	864
7-8 year group ..	..	..	..	..	..	468
1st year Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	393
Last year Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	752
						<hr/> 2,477
No. of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,967
No. of Re-inspections ..	..	..	..	..	..	774
						<hr/> 2,741
Grand Total of Inspections carried out	..	..	..	..	..	5,218

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND HEAD INFESTATION.

		Total Children Infested	School Population	Percentage Infested
Rawmarsh and Parkgate ..	..	273	3600	7.6
Swinton and Kilnhurst ..	..	42	1559	2.7
Wath and West Melton ..	..	34	3045	1.1

Comparative Figures.

		1956	1955	W.R.C.C. 1955
Total No. Infested .. ..	..	349	462	—
Total Children .. ..	..	8204	7799	—
Total Percentage .. ..	..	4.3	5.9	4.5

Detailed Breakdown in Figures.

District.	GIRLS			BOYS		
	No. in- fested.	Popula- tion.	Per centage.	No. in- fested.	Popula- tion.	Per centage.
Rawmarsh	193	1706	11.3	80	1894	4.2
Swinton	35	772	4.5	7	787	0.9
Wath	30	1468	2.0	4	1577	0.3
Division	258	3946	6.5	91	4258	2.1

The School Population is an average population for the year and excludes the Grammar School. There was an improvement in cleanliness throughout the whole Division in the course of the year.

CARE OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Residential School for Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Residential School for Blind Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Residential School for Delicate Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Residential School for Spastic Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							23
No. of Children receiving Home Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total No. of Children receiving Education other than at an ordinary school	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS.

All School Entrants, whose parents have given written consent, have been jelly tested. The results are as follows :—

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
389	394	3	5	386	389

All positives have been notified to their respective Family Doctors and have been referred to the Chest Physician at the local Chest Clinic.

None of the cases was found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis.

DETAILS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

College Entrants examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Teachers examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Superannuation Examinations for (County)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Superannuation Examinations for (Local Councils)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the year 1956

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my sixth Annual Report on the work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors in 1956.

Appropriate comments have been made in the various sections of the report but several matters call for special mention.

Over one thousand complaints were received mainly in connection with disrepair at houses. A violent gale and severe frosts undoubtedly resulted in increased calls on the Department's services but allowing for this, the large number of complaints is evidence of widespread disrepair of houses in the District.

A start was made with the slum-clearance programme, two Clearance Areas comprising 45 houses, being declared. The speed of slum-clearance is determined by the number of houses available for re-housing. The improvement grants scheme was taken advantage of by owner-occupiers but it has failed to bring about the modernisation of the many structurally sound tenanted houses. The question of providing modern amenities in otherwise sound houses, 50 or more years old, will have to be resolved in the not very distant future.

Good progress was made in implementing the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and traders have, on the whole, been co-operative in meeting their obligations under the Regulations. 100 per cent. meat inspection was maintained and regular sampling of milk, ice-cream and water etc. was continued.

Great difficulty was experienced in the first two months of the year in maintaining a satisfactory refuse collection service ; a shortage of labour and abnormal sickness during a period of bad weather was the cause. After March the position improved and during the rest of the year a reasonable frequency of collection was maintained.

Mr. W. Wadsworth took up the position of Additional Public Health Inspector and has proved to be an efficient and conscientious officer.

The clerk, foreman and workmen all played their part in the day-to-day work of the Department in a year which was not without progress.

I am indebted to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest in and their support of the Department. I am also pleased to place on record that my work has at all times been facilitated by the help and advice of the Clerk of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health ; we have worked as a team.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. RAWLINSON.

General.

Number of Housing Inspections	3,630
Number of Sanitary Inspections, Visits, etc.	1,264
Inspections re alleged nuisances	664
Number of nuisances in hand at the end of 1955	57
Number of nuisances found in 1956	887
Total number of nuisances needing abatement	944
Number of nuisances abated	874
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1956	70

Complaints and Alleged Nuisances.

During the year 1,089 complaints were received and investigated. The complaints mainly concerned disrepair at privately owned houses. A strong gale at the beginning of March caused considerable damage to houses and other property and aggravated difficulties in getting repairs done. 107 letters were sent to Owners and Agents advising them of gale damage at 404 houses but reports of damage continued to be received for many months. Severe frost and snow in the early part of the year also resulted in many complaints being received by the Department. The adverse weather conditions resulted in heavy calls on property repairers and it was in the late Summer before normal repairs could be executed with reasonable expediency.

Details of Notices Served.

<i>Informal Notices</i>					<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
All Notices					1087	980
Public Health Act 1936 Sec. 92					461	421
„ „ Sec. 44/45					173	166
„ „ Sec. 39					253	230
„ „ Sec. 56					6	4
„ „ Sec. 138					40	32
„ „ Sec. 75					256	231
„ „ Sec. 269					1	1
Miscellaneous					3	0
<i>Statutory Notices</i>						
All Notices					27	19
Public Health Act 1936 Secs. 92/93					19	11
„ „ Sec. 39					3	3
„ „ Sec. 45					2	2
„ „ Sec. 75					3	3

Works Executed.

Roofs repaired and made watertight	..	..	..	..	569
Rainwater spouting repaired and made watertight	..	..	..	..	117
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	104
House walls rebuilt, repaired, pointed	..	..	..	..	25
Windows replaced, repaired or re-corded	..	..	..	..	51
Doors replaced or made weatherproof	..	..	..	..	31
Food stores improved	..	..	..	..	1
Ceilings repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	55
Walls replastered and/or water-proofed	..	..	..	..	58
Floors repaired or re-formed	..	..	..	..	21
Staircases repaired/handrails secured	..	..	..	..	5
Kitchen ranges repaired or replaced	..	..	..	..	42
Fireplaces repaired or replaced	..	..	..	..	10
Hearths re-formed	..	..	..	..	1
Flues repaired or obstructions cleared	..	..	..	..	19
Set-pot wash boilers repaired	..	..	..	..	5
Steps re-formed and made secure	..	..	..	..	5
Yard paving repaired or re-formed	..	..	..	..	11
Coal-stores repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	6
Yard walls repaired/rebuilt	..	..	..	..	6
Water pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	96
Water taps replaced/repaired	..	..	..	..	9
Sufficient water supply restored	..	..	..	..	96
Insanitary sinks replaced	..	..	..	..	9
Sink waste pipes repaired/replaced	..	..	..	..	20
Gullies replaced	..	..	..	..	3
Choked drains and gullies cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	..	108
Cellar coal-chutes repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Drains re-laid and made watertight	..	..	..	..	13
Inspection chambers repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chamber covers renewed	..	..	..	..	4
Vent/soil pipes repaired/replaced	..	..	..	..	1
Additional W.C.s provided	..	..	..	..	2
W.C. structures repaired/rebuilt	..	..	..	..	39
W.C. pedestal fittings replaced	..	..	..	..	17
W.C. fittings cleansed	..	..	..	..	2
W.C. connections and fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	17
Water closet seats renewed	..	..	..	..	12
W.C. flushing cisterns or flush pipes repaired/replaced	..	..	..	..	64
Dustbins provided or replaced	..	..	..	..	296
Offensive accumulations/deposits removed	..	..	..	..	1
Houses cleansed or disinfested	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	1
Animals improperly kept (pigs close to house, hens kept so as to cause nuisance)	..	..	..	..	4
Emission of offensive effluvia abated	..	..	..	..	1
Flooding in cellars abated	..	..	..	..	1
Damp proof courses provided	..	..	..	..	2
Cellar floors re-formed	..	..	..	..	1

Privy-midden replaced by W.C.	1
Skirting boards repaired/renewed	6

Housing Statistics.

Number of dwelling houses in the District	6,107
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	0

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1,041
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,630
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.. .. .	40
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	93
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action :	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	41
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	999

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,401
(b) Number of defective dwelling houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	29
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	31
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	4

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of representations etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	2
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953? ..	None

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	0

E. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	2
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	45
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	116
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas :	
(a) by Clearance Orders, number made	0
(b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made ..	0
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	0
(6) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	0

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	15
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	15
(3) Number of persons dwelling there	143
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	47

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year :

By Local Authority : Permanent type	54
Temporary type	0
By Private Enterprise	12

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Section 4—Any action in connection with advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation...?	None
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7. Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation. Any action during the year?

Formal approval for grants for 10 houses. Preliminary approval for grants for 4 houses—if applicants decide to proceed, formal approval will follow.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The Council decided the first phase of their five-year slum clearance programme ; this includes 105 houses which are to be dealt with as Clearance Areas or Individually unfit houses.

Action was taken in implementing the slum-clearance programme. After detailed inspections, the compilation of reports and official representations by the Medical Officer of Health the Council declared two Clearance Areas as follows :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. Chapel St., New St., Green Lane Area | .. .. | 39 houses |
| 2. Green Lane (Oak Terrace) Area | .. .. | 4 houses |

Official Reports were made in respect of 2 individually unfit houses and a Demolition Order was made in one case.

The speed of clearing slums is dependent only on the availability of alternative accommodation for displaced families.

Overcrowding.

A further overcrowding check was made and at the year end 15 houses occupied by 15 families were overcrowded by the Housing Act 1936 standard ; this is a reduction of one case on 1955. Five new cases were reported during the year and 6 cases were abated.

Improvement Grants.

Preliminary application for grants for improvements at 7 houses were received and formal applications were received in respect of 10 houses, including 6 tenanted houses. Improvements were completed at 3 houses. The Council grant 50 per cent. of the cost of recognised improvements. Less interest was shown in the scheme than in previous years.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, 8 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and 8 were issued. Owners concerned did not make any applications for Certificates of Revocation. The Act has failed to interest most property owners in getting an increased rent in return for expenditure on repairs.

Temporary and Movable Dwellings.

The remaining temporary bungalow was removed from the only licensed site in the District and the licence lapsed.

One individual licence was granted, two were renewed and one application was refused ; the applicant to whom a new licence was granted did not take up the licence. Two licences issued in 1955 lapsed when the movable dwellings left the sites in question.

Two unlicensed movable dwellings were removed from one site following the authorisation of legal proceedings against the occupiers and the owner of the land.

At the year end 21 hutments were still in occupation at Red Ash Hill Estate ; no huts were closed during the year. The huts are to be dealt with in the Council's slum-clearance programme.

WATER SUPPLY.

Thirteen samples of water were taken at approximately monthly intervals from domestic supply taps in representative parts of the District for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield. All the samples were satisfactory.

Following complaints of insufficient supplies of water to taps and water-closets at blocks of houses fed by common service pipes, action taken resulted in supplies being improved to 96 houses.

Five houses in the District are without a piped supply and these are scheduled for slum-clearance.

Public Swimming Bath.

Six samples were taken from the public baths for bacteriological examination and a satisfactory report was received in each case. The water is in continuous circulation and is filtered and chlorinated before return to the baths. The Manager takes routine daily checks to ensure that the water is adequately chlorinated.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of Water-closets	7117
Number of additional W.C.s provided at existing property in 1956	13
Number of W.C.s provided at new houses and other premises in 1956	91
Number of W.C.s demolished in 1956	0
Number of Pail closets	0
Number of Privies with open middens	32
Number of Privies with covered middens	12
Number of Privies converted to W.C.s in 1956	2
Percentage of W.C.s	99.33

The preparation of drainage schemes for Chapel Walks and Low Stubbin was in the hands of the owners at the end of the year ; a start was made on the Low Stubbin scheme in 1957.

A new drainage scheme connected to the Council's sewer was completed at New Stubbin Colliery and as a result 12 pail closets were replaced by water-closets.

The new 15 in. trunk sewer which deals with drainage from Upper Haugh and which will cater for new housing development in the Northern part of Monkwood Estate was opened in March 1956. Following this the small sewage treatment plant at Upper Haugh was demolished.

Verminous or Filthy Houses.

One statutory notice to cleanse a filthy house was served on the tenant. Five houses were disinfested for bed bugs.

Rodent Control.

The annual test-baiting of the sewers was carried out to ascertain the extent of rat infestation. Half yearly poisoning of the infested sections of the sewers was undertaken.

108 rat and mice infestations were dealt with at the following premises :

					Rats	Mice	Total
Dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	68	29	97
Business premises	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Local Authority premises	..	..	..	..	4	0	4
Total					77	31	108

Wherever possible Warfarin poison is used ; in the few cases where the use of this poison is not practicable, usually in damp outdoor situations, zinc phosphide and antu were used. Warfarin has been 100 per cent. successful in clearing infestations and it has the advantage of being relatively harmless to human beings and animals. Permanent Warfarin baiting points were established at the Sewage Disposal Works and these have reduced the rat population to very small proportions.

Infectious Diseases.

The following cases of infectious disease were investigated and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health :

Scarlet Fever—17 cases.

Dysentery—12 cases.

Home disinfection was carried out only in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Library books were withdrawn from homes where infectious disease occurred and were fumigated before being returned into circulation.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The Sheffield and District Smoke Abatement Committee became defunct on the 31st March, 1956, following the withdrawal of Rotherham Corporation but was re-formed by the other Constituent Authorities on 6th November, 1956, with the new title of The Sheffield and District Clean Air Committee.

The Clean Air Act was passed by Parliament and a number of its Sections came into operation on 31st December, 1956.

The pollution of the air in Parkgate continues to cause concern. The major sources of this pollution are the industries in Parkgate and the adjacent districts of Rotherham. After showing yearly reductions since 1952 the Granby House Deposit Gauge registered an average monthly figure of 73.85 tons per square mile ; this was an increase of over 16 tons compared with 1955.

The Barbers Avenue gauge also recorded 2 tons above the 1955 figure ; this is probably due to increased pollution drifting from Parkgate. At Rosehill the gauge showed a monthly deposit nearly 2 tons lower than the 1955 average ; the deposit in this apparatus is mainly from domestic premises.

Smoke emission was reduced to very small proportions at two local collieries by electrification schemes and a change-over from coal to coke at the Rawmarsh Baths eliminated smoke from the boiler plant.

The heavy air pollution from industrial sources does not give much incentive to householders, who have suitable fireplaces, to burn smokeless fuel but if such a change-over could be brought about on a substantial scale worth while benefits would be attained.

The 1956 average monthly figures from the pollution recording apparatus were :

	Rawmarsh Rosehill Park	Rawmarsh Barbers Crescent	Parkgate Aldwarke Road	Parkgate Council Offices
Deposit Gauge, tons per square mile ..	13.01	22.97	73.85	—
Lead Peroxide Apparatus So ₃ mg/1000 sq. cms./ day	1.78	1.91	3.34	—
Smoke Filter-mg/100 Cubic Metres Daily Average	—	—	—	47.54

Watercourses.

Two cases of pollution of a water course by coal fines from a new Colliery washery plant were reported to the Rivers Board.

Factories.

1. Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937, for purposes of provisions as to Health :

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	51	161	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—
	58	161	—

2. Cases in which defects were found :

	No. of Cases	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—
	—	—	—

Shops.

The greater part of the Shops Act 1955 is administered by the County Council. Sanitary accommodation in shops is the responsibility of the Council but the provisions of washing facilities is enforced by the County Council. The Shops Bill before Parliament may make District Councils the enforcement Authority for all provisions.

159 inspections were made.

Meat Inspection.

The licences of three private slaughterhouses were again renewed for twelve months period. Regular slaughtering took place at two premises but only casual killing was done at the remaining slaughterhouse. No difficulty was experienced in maintaining 100 per cent. meat inspection. Unsound meat was surrendered and either destroyed by incineration or, where whole carcasses were involved, was sent to the Abattoir of an adjoining Authority for disposal.

142 visits were made.

Details of meat inspection :

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	154	63	3	157	3088	0
Number inspected ..	154	63	3	157	3088	0
All diseases except Tu- berculosis and Cysti- cerci :						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	11	—	35	425	—

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.99	17.46	—	22.29	13.76	—
<hr/>						
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	22	—	—	265	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	8.44	38.10	—	—	8.71	—
<hr/>						
Cysticercosis	No cases Detected.					

Other Food Inspection.

Food-stuffs were inspected at shops and other food premises by request and certificates were issued for the following articles which were found to be unfit. Unfit food is either destroyed by incineration or dealt with at the Council's tip.

184 Tins of various foodstuffs	315 lbs.
Cheese	137 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Corned Beef and Luncheon Meat	14 „
Bacon and Ham	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Sausage	33 „
Christmas Puddings	45 „
Sandwich Spread	1 „
Liquid Frozen Egg	84 „
<hr/>	
671	
<hr/>	

Milk.

There were 51 registered milk distributors in the District, 41 of whom retail sterilised milk only from shops. The district is in a specified area and only designated milk in properly capped bottles may be retailed. A further request to milk suppliers to make available for sale to old persons half-pint bottles of milk was again unsuccessful. The Council visited, on invitation, a local milk processing establishment.

Warnings were given for exposing bottles of milk to the risk of contamination by depositing them on a public footpath and on the discovery of a cough bottle cap in a newly opened bottle of milk.

The collection of empty milk bottles was still far from satisfactory but during the year some improvement resulted.

Fifty-seven inspections were made.

The following licences for designated milks were issued :

	Dealers	Supplementary
Pasteurised Milk	7	4
Sterilised Milk	44	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	3

The following are details of samples taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield :

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk ..	9	7
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk ..	11	11
Pasteurised Milk (including School Milk) ..	19	19
Sterilised Milk	7	7

The County Health Department took the following samples of locally processed milk :

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk ..	1	1
Pasteurised Milk	22	22
Sterilised Milk	23	23

In addition samples of milk were obtained from the six local dairy farms for biological examination to detect tubercle infection. Three of the farms produce Tuberculin Tested Milk and three ungraded milk ; all the latter milks and one of the Tuberculin Tested are collected for pasteurisation. One of the ungraded samples gave a positive re-action and a report was made to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture etc. Changes in the herd took place whilst systematic group sampling was being carried out, but a cow, traced to the Abattoir, was found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Ice-Cream and Ice-Lollies.

Fifty-six premises were registered for the retail sale of ice-cream : five new registrations were made in the year. The ice-cream register was revised during the year. Three registrations of premises for the manufacture of ice-cream were cancelled and in two cases the premises were re-registered for the sale only of ice-cream. The registrations of five premises no longer selling ice-cream were cancelled. Eight changes of occupation of registered premises took place. No ice-cream is manufactured in the District and all registered premises sell only pre-packed ice-cream. Two mobile traders retail loose ice-cream.

128 visits were made to ice-cream premises.

Forty-nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results :

No. of Samples	Provisional Grade	Percentage	Remarks
35	1	71.42	Satisfactory
7	2	14.29	Fair
7	3	14.29	Poor
0	4	0	Unsatisfactory

Details of the grade 3 results were forwarded to the Local Authority supervising the manufacturer's premises. The year's results were not so good as those for 1955 when all but one of the samples was grade 1 or 2.

Forty-seven ice-lollies were sampled for bacteriological examination with the following results :

	No. Sampled	No. Unsatisfactory
Water ice type	30	0
Milk type	17	7

The high proportion of adverse results of the bacteriological examination of the "milk" type lollies led the Council to make a resolution calling for a legal standard of purity for these articles for submission to the Urban District Councils Association Conference. It is not unreasonable to expect that milk type ice-lollies should be of a comparable bacteriological standard to ice-cream.

Preserved Food Premises.

Eleven butcher's premises, one meat products factory, three bake-houses and two grocers premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, for the manufacture of sausages and/or potted, pressed or preserved food. These premises are required to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Orange Drink.

Orange drink is produced in separate premises at a large dairy in the District. The product is subjected to similar processing to pasteurised milk and equal standards of hygiene obtained in this Department of the dairy. Four samples of orange drink submitted for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

General Food Premises.

	No.
Bakers and Confectioners	10
Butchers	26
Fried Fish Shops	18
Grocers and General Dealers	70
Sugar Confectioners	30
Greengrocers	14
Fishmongers	2
Tripe Dealers	2
Pharmacists	5
Dairies	2
Aerated Water Manufacturers	2
Cafes, Canteens and Catering Premises	12
Public Houses and Clubs	25

Other Food Premises.

Comprehensive inspections of food premises were commenced during the year to implement the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Occupiers were given a written statement of requirements at their respective premises and follow up visits made. Occupiers of all food shops were circulated with a summary of the Regulations.

325 visits were made but as several repeat visits are often necessary to check works, advise on fittings etc., this does not indicate that all premises were visited.

By the year end the following requirements had been met ; the list appears small in relation to the number of visits but the material results of this work will be more evident in 1957 :

22 Wash hand basins installed.

7 Sinks installed.

15 Premises provided with hot-water supplies.

17 Premises at which lighting of Sanitary Conveniences improved.

3 Premises at which cold storage facilities provided.

2 Premises re-decorated.

3 Premises at which clothes lockers installed.

4 Premises at which first aid materials provided.

Two instances of foreign material in wrapped bread were reported but as the contamination in both cases was not serious the Public Health Committee warned the bakers concerned to exercise greater care.

Improvements in the general lay-out and sanitary accommodation were made at three public houses and two licensed clubs. Two new public houses were opened and one old house was closed. At the year end improvements were pending at one public house and a club.

Food Hygiene Education.

In October and November in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health a course of eight lectures for food handlers was organised at Parkgate. Talks were illustrated by films and specimens and summaries of each lecture were handed to the class after each session. 24 attended the course mainly from the catering trade.

A talk was also given to the local Chamber of Trade on the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food Hawkers.

Under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, 31 persons were registered as hawkers of food, the traders being green-grocers 7, butchers 8, ice-cream dealers 5, grocers 4, bakers 4, tripe dealers 2, egg and poultry dealer 1 and fishmonger 1. Nine hawkers premises were registered. The majority of mobile traders come from outside the district. Mobile food traders are required to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

Market.

The market opened at Green Lane on the 11th May and is held each Friday. The site is asphalted and all stalls are roofed with corrugated iron sheets. A central toilet structure with sanitary conveniences and wash-hand basins with hot and cold water has been provided for male and female stall-holders. Of the 22 stalls 12/16 were occupied by food traders, mainly greengrocers. These traders are required to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and twenty-one inspections were made.

Offensive Trade.

One tripe boiler has premises in the district. The premises are badly sited being close to houses but the business is conducted in a satisfactory manner and no complaints were received. Four inspections were made.

Hairdressers' Premises.

Sixteen premises were registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Mortuary.

Nineteen bodies were placed in the Council's Mortuary and all were subjected to post-mortem examination.

Pet Animals Act.

One shop is licensed under the Act for the sale of ornamental fish and cage birds.

Petroleum Licencing.

Twenty-six licences to store petroleum spirit or mixtures were issued. The licences covered the storage of petroleum in underground tanks at 24 premises and in surface stores at 3 premises.

Public Cleansing.

The Department is responsible for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, salvage, gully cleansing, cesspool emptying, sewer flushing and the cleansing of public conveniences.

The refuse-collection fleet consists of 3 "Karrier" 10 cubic yard vehicles and 1 "Karrier" 7 cubic yard vehicle. A new fore and aft tipping vehicle was ordered and was delivered at the year end. This will enable a serviceable spare vehicle to be available in case of breakdowns etc. An Austin 5 cwt. van is available for general duties of the Department.

No changes took place in the three refuse-collection rounds except for the addition of new houses in the Rosehill Ward. Serious difficulties were experienced in January and February in maintaining the refuse-collection service. The labour force was considerably depleted by resignations, abnormal sickness and absences from work ; it was difficult to recruit suitable labour and most of the casual employees engaged only worked a few days before leaving. Coupled with this five to six weeks

of snow, ice and fog aggravated working difficulties. In January 7 men resigned and 9 were engaged and in February 9 resigned and 7 were engaged. The frequency of collection varied between 10/16 days but at the year end two of the rounds were on a 7 day collection and the other round was 11/12 days. Overtime was worked regularly in the first half of the year to make up for collection delays. The Council submitted proposals for a refuse-collection bonus scheme but this was not accepted by the workmen.

The Dudley Street garage was badly damaged in the March gale but as no alternative accommodation was available the roof was repaired. Progress was made with plans for a central garage at the High Street Depot for all Council vehicles.

The Claypit Lane tip was used throughout the year and the height of the tip was well above the intended level. Several small fires occurred but probably due to the wet and cool Summer, little trouble was experienced with crickets. A "Bristol 25" Angle-Dozer with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard scraper was acquired for use on the new tip. Difficulties encountered in negotiations for the site at Warren Vale delayed the acquisition of the new tip.

Details and costs of refuse collection and disposal :

No. of motor loads of refuse	4437
Total estimated weight (tons)	9750
No. of premises from which collections are made ..	6235
Nett Cost of refuse collection and disposal—Approx.	£12,545
Cost per ton	25s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Cost per premises	40s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£2,012 10s. 0d.
Cost per 1,000 inhabitants	£640 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

335 more loads of refuse were removed than in 1955. The cost of the service increased by £884, mainly due to increased wages.

Salvage receipts were up by £118 4s. 3d. on 1955 sales. Owing to excessive supplies of waste-paper the Council's contractors fixed a quota of 25 tons for the last six months of the year, but for this and a shortage of labour at the beginning of the year, income from waste-paper would have been considerably increased.

	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste-paper and Cardboard ..	61	11	3	0	464	14	8
Textiles					61	4	11
Heavy Iron and Steel Scrap	6	10	2	0	58	14	6
Light Iron Scrap	4	1	0	0	26	2	2
Non-Ferrous Scrap					1	15	9
					£612	12	0

296 new dustbins were provided by owners of houses after the service of 256 informal and 3 statutory notices. 297 visits were made in connection with dustbins and ashpits. The Council supply dustbins on repayment.

Gullies were emptied periodically by the "S.D." Gully Emptyer. This machine is also employed on cess-pool emptying on repayment, sewer flushing, pumping out flooded cellars and extinguishing tip fires.

There are six males and two females public conveniences and these are cleansed daily by part-time male and female labour. The males urinals at Rotherham Road, Netherfield Lane and Warren Vale Road are obsolete and proposals were under consideration to replace them by new conveniences.

The Department are fortunate in having a nucleus of old employees who keep the job going throughout the year. The driver-mechanic also plays an important part in keeping the vehicles on the road at all times.

